



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

case compare Skt. *dhānyā-m* 'Getreide,' *dhānās* fem. pl. 'Getreidekörner,' etc., which may be referred to a base *dhē-* in Lat. *fēnus* 'Ertrag, Zinsen, Wucher,' *fēlix* 'fruchtbar; glücklich,' *fēcundus* 'fruchtbar,' etc. For other cognates see Walde, *Lat. Et. Wb.* s. v.

20. ON. *puerra* 'austrocknen, abnehmen,' OS. *thorron* 'vergehen,' *thior* 'trocken' (cf. *Mod. Lang. Notes*, xx, 42) may be compared with Gk. *σείρω* 'leere aus' if this is from **tyerjoō*. These would imply a base *teuer-*, which probably came to mean 'fall away, dry up; empty' from the primary meaning 'rush, hasten.' Compare also Gk. *σῆπω* 'draw or trail along, drag by force; sweep or wash down (of rivers); sweep away (of war); pass, flow or run down,' *συπρός* 'swept or washed down by a river' (of gold dust), *συμμός* 'anything that draws, drags, or tears along with violence; trail; vomiting,' *σίπμα* 'trail; flowing tresses; sweepings; place where the skin is torn off,' *σίπδην* 'rushing furiously; long-drawn out,' *σαίρω* 'sweep, clean, sweep away,' *σάπος* 'broom; sweepings.'

These certainly need not be separated from Skt. *tvāratē* 'eilt,' OHG. *dweran* 'drehen, rühren,' etc. Compare the similar combination of meanings in OHG. *swēifan* 'in drehende Bewegung setzen, schwingen,' OE. *swāpan* 'rush, dash; brandish; sweep (with broom).'

21. NHG. *verschmitzt* 'eigl. 'verschlagen'' (Kluge, *Et. Wb.* s. v. *schmitzen*), "Part. zu einem untergegangenen Verb. *verschmitzen*, wohl zu *schmitzen* im Sinne von 'schlagen'" (Paul, *Wb.* 510). And yet in explaining *verschlagen*, Kluge says: "eigl. Partizip zu mhd. *verslahen*, das auch 'betrügen' meint," and Paul derives the meaning 'schlau, listig' from 'versteckt.' *Verschmitzt* may indeed be parallel with *verschlagen* if the latter means 'versteckt.' For *verschmitzt* is the part. of a lost *verschmitzen* in the sense of 'geduckt, schleichend.' Compare MHG. *smitzen* 'eilig gehen, laufen,' and especially Sw. *smīta* 'schleichen, sich drücken, sich davon machen,' Norw. dial. *smīta* 'kleben,' refl. 'wegschleichen.'

22. Goth. *witōþ* 'Gesetz,' OHG. *wizzōd* 'Gesetz; altes, neues Testament; Sacrament; heil. Abendmahl,' OFries. *witat* 'Hostie,' OLG. *witat* 'Gesetz' are not directly related to Goth. *witan*

'wissen.' The primary meaning is not 'knowledge, Wissenschaft' but 'arrangement, something established.' The words correspond very closely in form and in meaning to Skt. *vidātha-m* 'Anordnung, Einrichtung; Versammlung, Opfergenossenschaft, Gemeinde, Feier.' Though this word did not mean 'Kunst, Wissenschaft' as some have thought, it certainly may be referred to Skt. *vindāti* 'finden, erreichen; bewirken, erwerben; jemd. etw. verschaffen, verleihen; gewinnen, etc.' The causative of this, *vedayati*, corresponds exactly to OSw. *vēta* 'leisten,' ON. *veita* 'ausführen, verrichten, machen; einem etwas einräumen, gewähren, geben; bewirten, etc.'

23. OE. *worþ* 'enclosure adjoining house, courtyard, farm, street,' OS. *wurd* 'Boden' are phonetically like Skt. *vṛti-ṣ* 'Einzäunung, Zaun, Hecke' from *vṛnōti* 'verhüllt, bedeckt, umschliesst, umringt, etc.', which contains a base *uer-* (as well as *uel-*) also in ChSl. *vṛq* 'schliesse,' Lith. *veriu* 'mache auf und zu,' Goth. *warjan* 'wehren,' etc.

FRANCIS A. WOOD.

University of Chicago.

PRETERITE-FORMS, ETC., IN THE LANGUAGE OF ENGLISH- SPEAKING CHILDREN.

The present note deals with the preterite-forms, etc., observed in the language of the author's daughter (born Aug. 3, 1901), Her mother is of Puritan ancestry, her father born in England but resident in America since infancy. The data here recorded are offered as a contribution to the study of the preterite in English from the field of child-language, where so much is to be found that may throw light upon some of the problems of English philology. It may be added, that her parents have permitted her the greatest linguistic freedom and not sought to bind her early with the fetters of grammar.

The list following contains the principal examples of preterites, etc., in her language, which differ from the customary forms of adult speech. Where such is in the original record, the sentence in which the word occurs is given here, otherwise the word itself only. For purposes of comparison

the month of the child's life to which the observation belongs is indicated.

1. **Be.** That's where we *was are* (29th month).
2. **Beat.** After you *beated* the rug (43d month).
3. **Bite.** *Bited* (37th month).
4. **Blow.** *Blewed* (33d month). When you want it *blew* out, I blow it (49th month). I guess it must have *blewn* out the window (44th month). I shutted the damper, it *blowed* on there (39th month).
5. **Buy.** *Buyed* (still occasionally used in her 52d month).
6. **Come.** The ice-man hasn't *came* since yet (48th month). In the spring of 1904 she used *tomed*.
7. **Creep.** I guess it *creeped* in (47th month).
8. **Do.** *Doed* (33d month). He must have *did* like this (45th month).
9. **Drink.** *Drinkt* (37th month) = drank.
10. **Eat.** Have you *ate* 'em all? (48th month). You haven't *aten* it all up (42d month.) I want to sit up till I get my plum *aten* (48th month). During the summer of 1904 (the exact date was not recorded) she used occasionally the form *eated*.
11. **Feed.** I want to be *feeden* (44th month).
12. **Feel.** *Feeled* (34th month) = felt.
13. **Fly.** I guess he must have *flied* (51st month). It (bird) *flied* away (46th month).
14. **Full.** *Fullded* (39th month). The usual preterite of the verb "to full" (seemingly coined by herself) was *fulled* (1904-1905).
15. **Get.** *Detted* (32d month). Later *getted*.
16. **Give.** *Div'd* (Spring of 1904). I've got 'em all *gaven* to him (50th month).
17. **Go.** When I *goed* out (53d month). In the spring of 1904 she used *doed*. Where did you *went* to see it? (44th month).
18. **Hide.** We *hided* up in the curtains (45th month). I *hided* 'em in the deep grass (48th month). One night, when grandpa came, I *hod* behind the couch (51st month).
19. **Hold.** *Holded* (37th month). *Helded* (37th month). *Holden* was in common use by her in 1904-1905.
20. **Lay.** If you just *lied* 'em in, it would fit it (44th month). Her word for *lay* was here *lie*.
21. **Let.** I want my hands *letten* go of (43d month).

22. **Light.** Did you *lit* the fire? (53d month). I want my Christmas tree *litten*. (42d month). On August 5, 1905 (49th month) she remarked, as she passed through the lighted streets: "It's a great deal lighter when the *lits* are *lighted* in the houses."

23. **Lose.** My handkerchief was *loseded* out of my pocket (51st month).

24. **Make.** *Maked* (41st month).

25. **Put.** My new coat is going to be *putten* on to-day (44th month).

26. **Ride.** *Rided* (36th month) = rode.

27. **Row.** Last summer when we *rewed* in the boat (44th month).

28. **Run.** While L. was here it (her nose) *runned* quite a bit (51st month).

29. **See.** Have you *sawn* it, tather? (52d month). I wonder what else they have we havn't *sawn* (53d month). In the spring of 1904 she used *teed*, and soon after, *seed* for some time.

30. **Sell.** This is all *selled* (43d month). I *selled* a pretty calendar for you (44th month). We *selled* those all out (44th month).

34. **Shake.** *Shaked* (summer of 1904).

35. **Shut.** I *shutted* the damper (39th month).

36. **Slide.** I didn't feel it when I *slided* down (47th month). I nearly *sled* into your trunk (50th month).

37. **Speech.** I have to go and get *speeched* (48th month). The verb "to speech" is of her own make.

38. **Spread.** I *spreaded* it all out (45th month).

39. **Stand.** When you *standed* up (45th month). He got up and *standed* up (41st month). If they all *standed* in a row (43d month).

40. **Stick.** I just *stickt* it half-way in my mouth (46th month).

41. **Sting.** When you get *stinged* by a bumble bee (48th month).

42. **Sweep.** Mrs. H. *sweeped* it all away (46th month).

43. **Swim.** *Twimmed* (summer of 1904) = swam.

44. **Swing.** *Twinged* (37th month) = swang.

45. **Take.** *Tookt* (30th month). It (kitten) was *tooken* away from its mother (40th month). Having their picture *tooken* (42d month). I don't want to be *tooken* up (45th month). I don't want to have my baby dolly *tooken* away (47th month).

46. **Teach.** I *teached* it to myself (48th month). Yes, I got to be *teached* (48th month).

47. **Tell.** I want some more stories *tolden* to my dolls (42d month). I want to be *tolden* that (43d month). What do you want to be *tolden*? (47th month).

48. **Think.** Do you *thought* we were shut up? (42d month).

49. **Wake.** We aint half *waken* up (33d month).

50. **Wear.** He never *weared* two of glasses, he only *weared* one (44th month).

51. **Wet.** I want the brush *wetten* (51st month).

52. **Wind.** *Winded* (36th month) = wound.

53. **Wig.** Mittens (cat) *wug* his tail (47th month). This verb "to wig" is a creation of her own, based probably on "wiggle."

54. **Wipe.** It hasn't been *wope* yet. (53d month).

55. **Write.** Have you *wroten* down trazazo? (47th month). How is C be *writen* (raitn)? How does C be *writen*? (49th month).

These verb-forms fall naturally into several groups.

1. Beated, bited, blowed, buyed, creeped, doed, eated, feelled, flied, fullled, getted, gived (div'd), goed, hided, holded, lied, maked, rided, runned, seed, selled, shaken, shutted, slided, speeched, spreaded, standed, stinged, sweeped, swimmied, swunged, teached, weared, winded.

2. Fullded, loseded.

3. Blewed, helded, rewed.

4. Drinkt, tookt, stickt.

5. Blewn, aten, gaven, litten, sawn, taken, tolden, wroten.

6. Feeden, letten, waken, wetten, writen (*raitn* not *ritn*).

7. Blew, ate.

8. Came, hod, sled.

The forms in group 1 are constructed after the way of ordinary "weak" verbs in *-ed* and *-d*. Those of group 2 are "weak" with double suffix. Those of group 3 are derived by the "weak" suffix from a "strong" preterite form. Those in group 4 are "weak" preterites, etc., in *-t*, except *tookt*, where the *-t* is suffixed to a "strong" preterite form. Those in group 5 are formed according to "strong" analogies,—based on "strong" preterites. Those of group 6 are made

by suffixing *-en* to the present form of the verb and not to the preterite. The *was are* = "were" is *sui generis*; also *is be* (no. 53). And *hod* deserves to stand apart with *wug*. Such forms, in particular, as *fullded*, *loseded*, *blewed*, *helded*, *rewed*, *tookt*, *litten*, *tolden*, *feeden*, *letten*, *wetten*, etc., are of special interest. The author desires, at present, to record, rather than discuss these verb-forms and leaves, therefore, detailed consideration for some other occasion. Wright's *English Dialect Grammar* (Cambr., 1905), which he has just examined, records from various English dialects nearly all the forms listed in this note. The common speech of the unlettered adult and that of the young child are here, as in many other cases, parallel.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Clark University.

A DISSERTATION UPON NORTHERN LIGHTS.

To the Editors of *Mod. Lang. Notes*.

SIRS :—Wordsworth's outspoken claim that Byron had traded freely in Wordsworthian sentiment and diction when he wrote Canto the Third of *Childe Harold* may or may not be dismissed by all as an exhibition of "wounded vanity" in a "narrow mind which felt itself eclipsed" (Brandes, *Main Currents*, iv, 43, 44). Possibly the claim of a man so much in the habit of weighing his statements as Wordsworth deserves a more painstaking examination than the brilliant Danish critic found time to accord it. Such an examination as might now be based partly upon the material in Dr. Oeftering's thesis, *Wordsworth's und Byron's Natur-Dichtung*, would tend to show that not merely in *Childe Harold*, where Brandes after all sees "striking and vivid" reminiscences of the Wordsworthian manner, but elsewhere, and frequently, in the later work of Byron unconscious gleanings from the "narrow" field of his "eclipsed" predecessor are more or less apparent. The following coincidence in imagery between one of Wordsworth's earlier tales and one of Byron's later, unnoticed, so far as I can discover, by Dr.